

## QUEEN LIKED NAME "HAWAII"

By Franklin Matthews, Special Correspondent of the New York Sun.

ON BOARD U. S. S. LOUISIANA, U. S. Battle Fleet, Honolulu, July 22.—Lahaina had a distinguished visitor within her borders when the warships were there. She was the ex-Queen Liliuokalani. She was staying with a woman friend, married to a wealthy Chinese. Their home was a modest but delightful bungalow on the southern edge of the settlement. A party of us drove out there and asked if her majesty would consent to receive us. We were ushered into a large reception room prettily furnished, and the former queen sent word that she would be down directly. Soon steps were heard on the stairs. All arose. Then there came slowly into the room the woman whose name will be inseparably connected with these islands. She held her head high and advanced slowly. She showed something of her years, sixty-nine, in her step, which seemed to falter occasionally. She was dressed in a black holoku—Mother Hubbards, we call such; it is the national everyday dress of women in all Hawaii, and they even go to receptions in them. It was of ordinary print cloth, and it had small white figures in it. She was a dethroned monarch in a calico gown. Around her neck was a black velvet band from which depended a gold cross. When well within the room the ex-queen stopped and inclined her head. She was met by low bows by those present. Then each person was introduced, and to each Liliuokalani extended her hand with the palm held upward most nearly as high as her shoulder. She was playing the part of royalty in her manner. Then she asked all to be seated, and after a few commonplace words conversation began as if it were an ordinary call. The ex-Queen said she was interested in looking at the warships, and asked about the names of the four in the harbor. She was told that the names of states would soon run out for battleships.

### Idea Pleased Queen.

"Then make Hawaii a state and name a battleship after her," said one of the company. The ex-Queen's eyes brightened and she said: "That would be a most excellent idea. Let us have an American battleship named Hawaii, and it will be good to have Hawaii made a full state. I endorse that idea." The ex-Queen spoke at length of the beauty of her country, the charm of its climate and the wonderful scenery. She said she came frequently to Maui. It was the home of her ancestors and she liked it, she said. When asked if she came away from Honolulu to avoid the confusion of fleet week she said she did not. She knew no reason why there should be confusion. She said Honolulu was amply able to care for the sailors, and she expressed the hope that every one would have a good time. She was most careful to avoid any mention of the events that saddened her life. Her retainers said that she had now resigned herself to American sovereignty. She gave some hint of this when some one said that Hawaii was unfortunately situated if she wished to maintain a separate existence; the Japanese were swarming over it and the United States was on the other side. Then some one remarked that in a few years there would have been great danger of Japan seizing it. The ex-Queen's eyes snapped and she smiled slightly as she said to an American in the party: "You people would have been over here, too, in that case, wouldn't you?" The ex-Queen talked at length of the late Princess Kaiulani, her only niece. The tears came to her eyes as she spoke, and she used her handkerchief to dry them. Then she turned the conversation to the products of the island. A beautiful Hawaiian mahogany settee was in the room. She pointed to it to show what fine wood there was. She explained the scroll shape of the back by saying that the growth of the tree probably made such a shape necessary. "We do have such beautiful things here," she added, "and I do love these islands." She said she hoped the fleet would have a safe and enjoyable trip.

### Reception at Honolulu.

But to return to Honolulu. The twelve ships that went there direct got the usual enthusiastic welcome. There were little steamers and tug and rowboats and sailboats out off the harbor. The headlands were covered with folks, and the waterfront was jammed. The town was decorated, as all the American cities have been, with national colors in all sorts of forms, and at night with displays of electric lights. You can't do anything different in the way of public decorations. The Honolulu's greeting was different in one way. It was not overdone. There were only two or three flags flying, and those were given to the sailors, and explained. Honolulu's greeting was the old hand and shore words, and then she said you to go on and enjoy yourself. There is so much to see here, and the Honolulu's got away through the line of ships, and was gone enough not to be missed with

## KILAUEA'S FIRE FOUNTAINS AND THOSE OF THE PAST

By W. L. Howard.

I visited Halemauuma in 1891, 1905, 1906 and now in 1908, when the fires are hotter and the view both by night and by day, more awe inspiring than I ever saw.

The reflection of the fire upon the sky tonight is over three miles high and the appearance is constantly changing, it now being high in air and not reaching the ground, while a few nights ago it formed a perfect dome extending well beyond the edges of the crater. On the latter evening the mist was very heavy. Directly over the pit of fire the light is so red as it rises and falls that it appears like the liquid red hot lava itself.

Over 500 visitors, from all parts of the globe, registered here last month, and with the constantly increasing activity of the fire, which has always been visited in perfect safety, no doubt the record will be maintained.

When I visited Halemauuma in 1891 the lake of fire was about 150 feet down, but a little smaller than now and with a perceptible rim. Then the fountains, by actual measurement, counted, spouted liquid lava from 100 to 150 feet high, the distance being computed by the seconds it took the lava to fall. Now the fountains drop in one second so are from fifteen to twenty feet high, but sparks and small particles of liquid lava are thrown thirty to forty feet. The lake now is about 150 feet down and looks as if it has risen at least fifteen feet during my visit from August 5 to 20.

I saw on one visit at one time, three central fountains and eight spouting ones on the edges of the lake. One feature of the central fountains is that at times they move towards the shores and often cause lava flows over them. While our party was watching they began to move thus coming directly towards us, moving with such speed and exhibition of infinite power that it would seem as if the very walls below us would be crushed or melt away in the maelstrom. Needless to say we all of one accord rose to our feet prepared to fly, but remained, spellbound, only to see the fury impotently spent on the shore, which it finally climbed and slowly spread out in a fiery flow to the vertical walls at our feet.

In 1891, too, the crust constantly forming and breaking, was of considerable thickness and the broken pieces were thrown to the tops of the highest fountains. But now the crust is very thin and bends and breaks with no perceptible show of thickness and great red seams of fire extend in every direction and are constantly changing.

There are frequent overflows extending to the walls, and the lake contains fifteen to twenty acres or about two-thirds of the surface of the bottom of the pit which is 1200 feet across at the top. On the bank, some distance from the shore line, a small fountain is now playing, and there are many small openings in the banks which show clearly at night.

**Volcano House Betterments.** Since my last visit in 1906, many excellent improvements have been made in and about the Volcano House under the management of our host, Demosthenes Lycurgus. Modern plumbing has been installed. A new 80,000 gallon

the rational enjoyment of her guests. She made sure that there would be no overcharges. The entertainments were mostly private. There was downright enjoyment all over every minute. Of course, there was a parade of the sailors, a fine one, and around that parade was centered some of the humor of the reception here. Some of the big folks wanted the sailors to march with leis around their necks. It was to be a sort of acceptance of the yoke, a submission publicly to the spell of Hawaii. The idea seemed pretty good, for the people here had read how the sailors marched in Santa Barbara in the flower parade with blossoms in their rifles. Why not have leis around their necks in Hawaii?

That started a great guffaw about town, and the result was that the sailors marched as if they were out for business and according to regulations. Still, the leis program was carried out in a way. The one hundred girls were on the landing stage when the boys got back, and they had the leis on their arms. When the boys were ordered to the at-case position, those girls charged on them, hooped their necks with the wreaths and put the leis in the finest possible humor. Those lads actually wanted to hug those girls—what do you think of that? They jostled them and told them they were the nicest things that were ever placed on earth, and that afternoon hundreds of jack tars were walking around town bedecked and festooned and ornamented as if they were the picture frames of some departed one on Decoration Day. It put real jollity into their hearts, and every one was glad that the Hawaiian custom of flower greeting was carried out. Every one was also glad that it was not done until those bluejackets had finished their business march. It worked out all right.

And speaking of decorations, right here seems the proper place to mention another thing in which the Honolulu reception was most unusual. Not a half dozen Japanese flags were in sight among the decorations. Chinese dragons on yellow bunting flew from scores of staffs. The only Japanese flag that could be seen on any building was that on the Japanese consulate. Word had been passed around among the 25,000 or more Japanese not to display their national bunting. They put up red, white and blue colors instead. Now and then in a shop window you could see a Japanese flag entined with an American flag, but never was a Japanese flag displayed alone.

water tank at a higher elevation than the old ones, and filled by a pump operated by a windmill, is a noticeable feature.

The sulphur steam baths are better than ever, the vitreous pipe connections having been replaced by wooden tubing so that one may take a "steam" at almost any temperature. The buildings appear in a dressing of fresh paint and everything is kept neat and clean under the care of Mrs. McLean, the housekeeper.

The trail down to the lava floor has been made easier and one only requires a sedan chair to make the trip to the pit of fire in absolute comfort and serenity.

The Atkinson road, however, will soon relieve one of the arduous trip for the trail, although having many turns and ought to be easy, makes even the good man go crooked.

This road is now finished to a point on the margin of Kilauaea-iki about opposite the old "observation point," at the end of the trail to Kilauaea-iki, a distance from the Volcano House of about three and a quarter miles. On this road one not only gets a view of Kilauaea in all its panoramic grandeur from "Lover's Leap," but at the eastern side of Kilauaea-iki, has a grand view of Kilauaea-iki, the cones and lava flows into Kilauaea-iki and the "Platcan" between Kilauaea-iki and Kilauaea, and also the western walls of Kilauaea itself in the distance.

About a mile beyond "observation point" the Atkinson road is connected with the old Keahou road a short distance below the "Twin Craters." Re-turning by the Keahou road, the second of the Twins is on the right and about 100 feet further towards the Volcano House. The first of the Twins is seen on the left side a few hundred feet away. This walk can be made easily in an hour each way.

**Mahogany Company's Mill.** The path to the Fern Forest is now crossed by the railroad several times. One may follow the car line and in an hour arrive at the mill of the Mahogany company. In the mill there are from 100,000 to 200,000 feet of sawed koa and as much more in logs, piled mountains high, near at hand. This is a very interesting walk and one may visit the fern forest, on the walk, and while away the pleasant hours by gathering red raspberries in the forest or along the railroad.

The tree moulds are well worth a visit and you can walk to them in less than an hour. They are at the edge of a koa forest near the ranch house. On this walk olivine crystals may be found in the sand. A little further on sandalwood trees. Down the Kahu road a few sandalwood trees are still keeping up a struggling existence.

The old orchard is across the railroad. Here one sees the results of an ambitious attempt to produce apples, pears and peaches, and a few scrubby remains are still alive. As these are now acclimated and sending up vigorous shoots, they may have overcome the scale which Alexander Craw showed me in 1906, and a little care might save them. Yesterday I found two peaches of fair size and flavor, and saw one cluster of apple blossoms.

Volcano House, August 20, 1908.

All sorts of reasons were given for this action. It was ascribed to fear, to silliness, to a disposition to make trouble for us and what not. Those best informed on the situation said that it was a most delicate compliment and was done to avoid any spirit of jar or harshness. The Japanese were not ashamed of their flag, it was explained, but in view of the recent unpleasantness on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere it was thought to be the part of wisdom not to do anything or display anything that would not conduce to perfect good feeling. Such a unanimity of action on the part of a foreign population could scarcely have been seen anywhere in the world except when there was danger of an immediate clash. It was a fine exhibition of thoughtfulness, regard for the feelings of others and those who understood it thoroughly said no greater compliment had been paid to the fleet since it started on its cruise.

## JUDGE ANDRADE'S LESSON IN CRAPS

Judge Andrade, Magistrate of the Police Court, has prosecuted scores of "7-11" cases, and as Judge has determined the merits of scores of crap games brought before him by the police, but the Judge confesses that he knows little of the inner secrets of the game. The Judge felt that there must be a peculiar fascination about the game, and he asked to be shown the points.

A young man about town, a cattle raiser and a newspaper man, inducted him into the mysteries of craps, and the meaning of "Phoebe," "Little Joe," "A Natural," "Little Dick," "Come seven, come eleven." The Judge threw the dice himself and learned that when he threw a 7 at the start he won, and that when he threw a 9, and then made successive throws until a 7 again turned up that he lost, and he learned that two dice facing up an ace each meant a loss, and that bets were made on the side. The Judge learned, and now let a dice player try to put up a defense that he wasn't playing even though arrested in the vicinity of the game, for the Judge thinks the game is so fascinating that one cannot be a spectator long without getting into the game.

The newest of the Canadian-Australian steamers, the Makura, of 7500 tons and an 18-knot speed, may make her first visit here in December.

## HONOLULU IN MANILA

By E. Cook.

Manila is located in a vast swamp, with no elevation of ground whatever. Estuaries, navigable for "bancoas," cut the city into sections or "barrios." The streets take new names whenever they cross an "estuary." One continuous street, perhaps a mile long, may have half a dozen names. This is rather confusing to strangers, and even residents of the city seldom become very familiar with street nomenclature. While the name "Manila" is very generally applied to the whole city, it really belongs to the "walled city," or "intramuros." The other sections are named much like the different parts of Honolulu, "Tondo," "St. Nicolas," "Binondo," "Sta. Cruz," "Inioipo," "Tandany," "Ermita," "Malate," etc. In times of high water most of the city is inundated, and in the ordinary rainy season all vacant lots are covered with water.

The streets have been raised under American rule and are now very passable in fact, they are better than the streets of Honolulu as I remember them.

The city is scattered over a large area with many vacant lots, and before the street car was inaugurated a carriage of some sort was indispensable to every household. Now the street cars are very efficient and one can get to any part of the city readily. These cars are operated by natives, and they are fairly satisfactory. They lack the dominating manner of the class in America, but I presume it will come in due time and then we will "feel at home."

The city is now engaged in sewer construction on a large scale, and finds it necessary to extend the pipes a long distance into the bay for an outlet. When this work is completed, no city in the East will compare with Manila in this respect.

The new wharves are nearing completion, and soon any ship can land passengers and freight without the aid of lighters. This will save much time and expense to shippers. The new water-works are well under way and soon the city will have plenty of good water. Health conditions here are steadily improving, but even the educated natives fight every step in advancement and lament the "good old times" of cholera and smallpox, just as many Hawaiians long for the "good old days" when a chief could lop off the head of a subject with impunity.

The climate of these islands is much maligned, for the reason that most Americans here do not know how to live in the tropics. Those who have lived in Honolulu do not complain much, although the habit is catching. The nights are cooler here than in Honolulu, but we have heavy winds and storms here unknown in your islands. The rains are violent and arise more suddenly than there also. On the whole, I think the climate of Hawaii the best by far.

The houses here are better adapted to a tropical climate than the homes in Honolulu. Rents here have fallen nearly fifty per cent. within the past two years. The cause of this is that many Americans are building homes of their own in the American quarter of the city—viz., Ermita, Malate and Paco, on the south side of the river, and the demand for the older houses is less. The Americans build after the American plan of cottages; one story and near the ground, hence they are unhealthy, and the Americans are certainly good patrons of the hospitals, but the Spaniards and other foreigners appear to be healthy enough.

A better class of meat than can be had in Honolulu costs about half as much as it does there; good butter is 40 cents per pound, chickens can be bought for from 15 cents up to 50 cents, but milk is practically unknown except in cans.

Common white clothing costs about the same as with you.

"Ochola" coffee costs 35 cents per pound, and it is much better than the native product; a Chinaman in "Kona" sends it here, and his agent grinds it and puts it on the market. A stable "curromato" costs 60 cents an hour, while a street "rig" costs 20 cents for the first hour and 15 cents for any additional hour. Some of the street "rigs" are very good and some are poor indeed, the ponies being lame and the "curromatos" old and shabby.

The city has been governed by a council and "alcade," all being appointed by the commission; but the recent legislature determined to have two members elected by the city. How it will work is the question. There are many rumors of "graft," but as the council was not responsible to the people, you can see how little chance there was to correct irregularities if any existed. There has also existed an advisory board, which could advise, but had no actual power. Of course, they found fault with everything done and made themselves ridiculous generally.

To illustrate: At a recent fire the chief of the fire department accepted applied to the city council for authorization of the aid of the military. This was made use of by the "advisory board" to impeach the chief because he had not first consulted them. The fact that the houses might have burned while the council was acting on the application does not seem to have occurred to them. And this board is from among the most intelligent Filipinos!

On the street you can buy more candy for ten copper "centavos" than for a ten-cent piece. It takes like more money, you see! A native was sawing off the limb of a tree recently. He was sitting on the limb while so doing, and when he fell to the ground with the limb he was greatly surprised. And this is the little "Brown Brother" who is soon to govern himself! The idea seems to be that learning to spell "cow" qualifies him as a voter!

### SHOULD BE KEPT IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

As a result of saving my child I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a medicine which should be in every household.—John Adams, Merchant, Gold River, Nova Scotia. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## RESULTS OF VOTE IN CUBA

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—A very remarkable election has just been "pulled off" in these days of fervid politics. It occurred Saturday, when a new Republic voted, with a brand new voting equipment, surpassed by none of the advanced states or municipalities of the Union. President Roosevelt and the War Department are analyzing the vote and trying to make up their minds whether it bodes well or bodes ill for an independent government of Cuba.

For the Cuban election by which the governors of six provinces and the alcaldes and councilors of 82 municipalities were chosen, is of very great significance. The outcome affects in no small way the prospects for stable rule for the Queen of the Antilles. It has a bearing on the presidential election, which is scheduled for next December. Apparently the Conservatives, which is another name for the Moderates, who were turned out when this government intervened, have borne away most of the honors at the ballot boxes. The belated returns will establish this more clearly. If that prove true, the result will be in the nature of a rebuke to the United States for intervening and putting out of office a president of the Moderate party and for recognizing largely, since Charles E. Magoon took his place as provisional governor, the leaders of the Liberal party. But if, as now seems probable, the Conservatives have won generally, President and that the Liberal will be it means that the party will choose the retired from influence in Cuban affairs. The Liberals fomented the revolution that brought intervention about.

The administration here at Washington hoped that the election would show the Cuban parties pretty evenly balanced numerically. That would promise an interesting campaign and, on the whole, would make for the advantage of independent government.

The energetic efforts toward equipping the island with up to date facilities for voting and in securing an honest registration have occupied the provisional government ever since April 1. Over 8,000 voting booths of modern make were sent out from Havana to the 1,069 barrios, or precincts in the island. This in itself was an enormous task.

It is sincerely hoped by the War Department and by President Roosevelt that the presidential election in Cuba will not be a one party affair. It has become a habit with parties down there to withdraw, if their campaign appears to be hopeless or if the dominant party conducts affairs so as to throw any doubt on the honesty of the election. Instead of voting the minority party begins to stir up strife and rebellion. The Liberals, now divided into Liberals and Historic Liberals, seceded in 1905 and refused to vote at the presidential election. Having withdrawn they promptly busied themselves in organizing the revolution that broke forth the following year. There were two elections under the Republic and in both of them, all except the Moderate party, withdrew.

The three parties, that Gov. Magoon recognized, the Conservatives, Liberals and Historic Liberals, all put provincial tickets afield. Provision was made for other candidates to get upon the official ballot by petition. The voters were apparently industrious in making the most of that opportunity. For in the provincial elections of August 1 Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Oriente all had an independent provincial ticket on the ballot. Oriente had two. There were independent parties in Havana province, which were active in advocating the election of their favorite candidates for alcalde and municipal councilors, but they put no men in the running for the provincial offices and filed the upper portion of their column on the official ballot with the sentence: "No tiene candidato," which means no nominations.

There was equal zeal in the nominations for the posts of alcalde and councilors in the 82 municipalities of the island. The Conservatives named candidates in all but two of these municipalities; the Liberals in all but 15; the Historic Liberals in all but 13. There were combinations between the two latter parties in certain municipalities, so that the Conservative candidates were left unopposed in very few municipalities. Twenty-one, or over a fourth of the municipalities, had independent tickets; the cities of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santiago de Cuba, had two independent tickets each. All this was looked upon by Gov. Magoon as exceedingly encouraging and as giving promise for a hotly contested election.

Cuba never before had a complete registration of voters, or anything that approximated an honest registration. The census of population, taken many months ago, was expected to form the basis of this registration but proved a disappointment. This was largely due to the ignorance or incapacity of the enumerators. But a carefully drawn electoral law, fashioned after the best statutes in this country, was promulgated April 1 and great pains were taken to get comprehensive and correct voting lists. The administration of that law began April 16, since which time the machinery has been whirling. First the voting lists for the 1,069 barrios were distributed to the various municipal alcaldes to be posted in public places for inspection. About the same time initial permanent registers were sent to the various municipalities. A few days later electoral boards were appointed under a decree of Gov. Magoon and soon 89 such boards were organized and ready for business. These included one board for each of the 82 municipalities, one provincial board for each of the six provinces and also one central board, which completed the necessary machinery not only for correcting the lists of voters but for canvassing the returns of the municipal and provincial elections just held and for canvassing the returns of the Presidential election now in prospect. The boards were nearly all completed by May 1 and have had a very prominent part in the preparations of the last three months.

The correction of the registration lists occupied much of the time in June. There were many of these corrections, but many changes asked for the municipal boards refused to allow. The law provided for an appeal from the deci-

sion of these boards. Several thousand such appeals were taken to auditors or local magistrates. Pinar del Rio, Matanzas furnished many of these appeals, a large portion of which were allowed. Santa Clara province also many appeals from three municipalities where the magistrates overruled the electoral boards. The voting lists were completed by the end of June, after there had been an extension of the time limit for making corrections. Over half of the municipalities reported no appeals at all. The limit for filing nominations also expired with the close of June, so that the campaign proper has been confined to the four and a half weeks of July.

For the first time in the history of Cuba schoolhouses have been used for polling places during the election just held. As the schools were not in session, the use of the buildings helped out materially, one of the difficulties having been to find suitable locations for the booths. In the meantime the barrios, or precincts were divided by the electoral boards into colleges, electors assigned thereto, and collecting electoral boards appointed. The equipment of the polling places was entrusted to these collecting boards. The official ballots, printed on lemon tinted paper, were delivered to the presidents of these collecting boards.

An election bureau was organized at Havana at the very outset to keep in touch with all these preparations, and also to hold occasional conferences with the leaders of the National parties from time to time. This board was presided over by Col. Crowder and included in its membership Col. R. L. Bullard, Lieut. Edward A. Kreger and Judge Frank Peelle; also Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, Lieut. Charles S. Donaldson, and Charles F. Price. This board had pressing the various boards to complete the work assigned to them. The graph service of the island has been organized, which enabled the bureau to communicate speedily with every nook and corner of Cuba. Telegrams have been kept hot with election messages. Between April 20 and June 11 the bureau had sent almost 5,000 messages on election business and had received over 2,300 messages. The bulk of this telegraphing was during June, when the messages sent out often were as many as 300 daily. During the same period the Election Bureau forwarded over 12,000 pieces of mail. It also looked after the shipments of voting booths and ballot boxes and made provision even for the guard rails about the polling places and the furniture and furnishings for the same as well as for the offices of the electoral boards. It also paid out over \$70,000 for election supplies and allotted over \$60,000 to the various boards for salaries, office supplies, and general expenses. The entire cost of financing this honest election enterprise in Cuba was, of course, much more. The two sums given are only items that go into the general total. The preparation and printing of ballots, the payment of salaries for all the electoral and collecting boards, and a great number of incidental items will make the entire expense several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## AGRICULTURE COLLEGE AND THE WORK DOING

Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell will shortly appoint a board of appraisers to appraise the value of additional land in Manoa valley needed by the Hawaii College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The college already owns all the available government land at the proposed location of the college, but about twenty-one acres additional is needed. This is owned by private individuals, and will have to be purchased either by negotiation or by condemnation proceedings.

Work on the college building near the High School has already begun and the building will be ready for occupancy in forty days.

This building is so designed that it can be removed at comparatively small expense to the permanent location of the college when the site is ready for it.

President Gilmore of the college and a number of the faculty arrived by the China and preparation for the opening of the institution is going rapidly on.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a pretty good traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

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